UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/643,815	DITTMAR ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Patrick A. Darno	2163	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 April 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3 and 5-12* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3 and 5-12* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *18 August 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is in response to the Applicant's communication dated April 27, 2007.

The amendments submitted with this communication have been entered.

Status of Claims

2.   No new claims have been added. Claim 4 is cancelled. Claims 1 and 12 have been

amended. Claims 1-3 and 5-12 are pending in this office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention.

With respect to claim 12, the claim recites the limitation "the display device,

comprising:" in the preamble of the claim. However, there is insufficient antecedent basis for the

limitation 'display device' in the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 5-10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

U.S. Patent Number 6,983,232 issued to Tuan Nguyen et al. (hereinafter "Nguyen") in further

view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2001/0034592 issued to Peter Q. Herman

(hereinafter "Herman").

Claim 1:

Nguyen discloses a method for simulating process flows and for displaying the result

calculated in the simulated process flows and/or intermediate results, comprising the steps of:

inputting or selecting at least one order data set via a user interface of a computer *(Nguyen:*

column 2, lines 51-58 and column 3, lines 14-18 and column 2, lines 34-39; Note that there are "acceptance test"

conditions and measurements of throughput and yield. The acceptance test is the order data set. And the measure

of throughput and yield is the result of how the configured process flow responds to the input test conditions. Also

note column 3, lines 17-18, "values may be read into the template". This is inputting an order data set (which is

actual test data) into a process data set. This creates a link as described below.);

selecting process data sets representing machines via a graphical user interface, the

process data sets representing the machines being stored in a library *(Nguyen: column 5, lines 52-61*

and column 11, lines 12-19; The Designer Elements (also referred to as designer objects) are the process data sets.

This is because the Designer Elements are stored models of actual machines. So by selecting a particular Designer

Element, you select a particular machine. This is exactly the applicant's definition of process data sets presented in

applicant's specification paragraph [0011], lines 1-7.);

calculating links between the order data set and the process data set as a function of the

order data set and the process data sets *(Nguyen: column 3, lines 14-18; The calculating of links according*

to the applicant is simply the process data (or machine device or design object) interacting with the input order data

set (or print job or "acceptance test") allowing for a simulation based on the two sets of data to occur. This

definition is found in the applicant's specification in paragraph [0009], lines 1-4. This is what occurs in the Nguyen

reference specifically on line 17-18 when it states "values may be read into the template to create the simulation

object. So prior to the actual simulation, there is the device objects (process data) and input values (order data set or

"acceptance test") and after they are both combined, the result is a linkage that allows the simulation to occur.);

creating a process flow from the calculated links *(Nguyen: column 8, lines 63 – column 9, line 4*

and column 9, lines 23-27; Note that the simulation objects are built in here and in column 3, lines 14-18. These

simulation objects are built as described above as a result of linking the process data and the order data. The

simulation is then created from the simulation objects. The simulations carried out in the Nguyen reference are of

assembly lines (process flow) of machine objects (column 11, lines 12-24). The simulation of the assembly line

objects (process flow) cannot be carried out without first creating the simulation objects (links between process data

and order data). Therefore the process flow (assembly line simulation) is in fact created from the calculated links

(simulation objects).);

calculating a result or intermediate results for the process flow using the order data set

(Nguyen: column 3, lines 4-20; After the simulator runs the order data set ("values read into the template (process

data or design objects)), performance results from the simulations are sent to the reporting means.); and

outputting the results or intermediate results on a display of the computer *(Nguyen: column*

3, lines 22-25 and column 9, lines 28-43).

The process flow simulation method set forth by Nguyen discloses configuring objects

that represent assembly line (process flow) equipment to model tasks such as processes using

electrical components, manufacturing processes, and other assembly processes using parameters

characterizing the operation of the given object or process *(Nguyen: column 2, line 59 - column 3, line*

11 and column 5, lines 45-46; Note specifically that in these two references Nguyen suggests using the simulation

of process flows with respect to different types of objects (machinery) and different types of assembly and

manufacturing processes.). Furthermore, the simulation method set forth by Nguyen uses this

assembly line simulation to reduce the time and costs involved with the production of an

assembly line *(Nguyen: column 15, line 63 – column 16, lines 17).* However, Nguyen does not explicitly

disclose:

> wherein the order data set represents a print job; and

> wherein the simulation method to reduce time and costs is in the graphics industry.

Herman also discloses a simulation method designed to save the time and cost incurred

from using actual machinery *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 4-9).* Furthermore, Herman discloses

wherein the order data set represents a print job *(Herman: paragraph [0050], lines 1-4; An order data set*

as defined in applicants specification is simply a stored print job that can be used as an input to a simulation. This

is exactly what is disclosed in the Herman reference cited above.); wherein the process data set represents a

machine *(Herman: paragraph [0052], lines 1-5; This reference cites allowing the user to select a type of printing*

press. Clearly a printing press is a machine.); and wherein the simulation method wherein the

simulation method is in the graphics industry *(Herman: entire abstract and paragraph [0006]).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the teachings of Nguyen with the teachings of Herman noted above for the

purpose of creating a simulation method designed to reduce the time and cost incurred using

actual machinery *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 4-9).* The skilled artisan would have been

motivated to improve the teachings of Nguyen per the above in order to create a computer model

using printing presses to simulate a printing process without incurring the time and expense of

using an actual printing press *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 1-9 and Nguyen: column 16, lines 16-17).*

Claim 2:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted

above, and Nguyen further discloses wherein the calculating of the links between the order data

set and the process data set includes an evaluation method, the evaluation method including

making a query as to which process data set is capable of processing an input or selected order

data set of the at least one process data set so as to define positively queried process data sets

(Nguyen: column 8, line 63-column 9, line 1; The process data sets (designer objects) are queried from the

spreadsheet.); writing the positively queried process data sets to a resource table *(Nguyen: column 9, lines 1-*

2; The data returned from the spreadsheet is placed in the Transfer File.); establishing ranking of the

positively queried process data sets as a function of the process flow data and the order data set;

selecting the process data set with a highest ranking; and assigning the process data set with the

highest ranking to the selected order data set *(Nguyen: column 9, lines 1-4; The process data extracted from*

the spreadsheet and place in the resource table (transfer file) in order to create the simulation objects. The

simulation objects, as noted above, are the result of a link between the process data set and the order data set.).

Claim 3:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted

above, and Nguyen further discloses wherein the calculating of the links between order data set

and process data set includes a further method, the further method including sequentially

assigning one of the order data sets of the at least on order data sets to one or more of the process

data sets; comparing the order data sets and the assigned process data sets to each other; and in

each case creating a best linkage as a function of the order data set *(Nguyen: column 3, lines 4-8 and*

column 8, lines 63-column 9, line 4).

Claim 5:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted above, and Herman further discloses wherein the process data set contains performance specifications or operating costs of a device of the graphics industry needed for the process flow *(Herman: paragraph [0052], lines 1-5 and paragraph [0053], lines 10-12 and Figs. 17 and paragraph [0058] and Fig. 20; The first reference shows that the process data set selected is actually a printing press (which is a device in the graphics industry). The second reference deals with the adjusting of settings of the printing press (process data set). Since the settings can be adjusted, there must be a default setting. And these default settings are performance specifications and operating costs dealing with the printing press.)*.

Claim 6:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 5, as noted above, and Herman further discloses wherein the device is a printing press or a prepress device *(Herman: paragraph [0052], lines 1-5; This reference cites allowing the user to select a type of printing press.)*.

Claim 7:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted above, and Nguyen further discloses wherein prior to the start of the method, it is possible to access at least one process data set stored in a library *(Nguyen: column 11, lines 12-19; Note that the process data (design element) is stored in a library (database). Further the reference says a user can access the process data (design element) by "selecting' it from the library (database).)*.

Claim 8:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted above. Nguyen does not explicitly disclose wherein prior to inputting and/or selecting steps,

access to the at least one order data set stored in a library is provided. However, Herman further

discloses wherein prior to inputting or selecting steps, access to the at least one order data set

stored in a library is provided *(Herman: paragraph [0044], lines 15-25 and Fig. 20 and Fig. 9, 96 and Fig. 25;*

The stored order data sets (print jobs or "libraries of print images and production problems") can be accessed

(viewed) prior to selecting which one will be used for the actual simulation.).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the previously mentioned combination with the further teachings of Herman

noted above for the purpose of allowing a user to view stored print jobs that could be used in a

simulation *(Herman: paragraph [0044], lines 15-19; The training exercises are previously stored print jobs (see*

paragraphs [0050]-[0051]). And the training exercises are made available through the user interface shown in Fig.

20.). The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the previously mentioned

combination per the above such that print jobs that had caused problems when executed with an

old printing press configuration could easily be executed again with a new printing press

configuration allowing the user to figure out how to correct the problem *(Herman: paragraph [0044],*

lines 15-19).

Claim 9:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted

above, and Nguyen further discloses wherein the process data sets are stored and can be selected

and called up from the library on a display device with the aid of a graphical user interface

(Nguyen: Fig. 2 and Fig. 6 and column 7, lines 41-47).

Claim 10:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted above, and Herman further discloses wherein the order data sets can be selected and called up from a library on a display device with the aid of a graphical user interface *(Herman: paragraph [0044], lines 15-25 and Fig. 20 and Fig. 9, 96 and Fig. 25; The stored order data sets (print jobs or "libraries of print images and production problems") can be called up (viewed) and selected with the aid of the graphical user interfaces shown in the cited figures above.).*

Claim 12:

Nguyen discloses a device for simulating process flows and for displaying the result calculated in the simulated process flows or intermediate results on the display device, comprising:

at least one user interface for inputting or selecting at least one order data set *(Nguyen: column 2, lines 51-58 and abstract and column 3, lines 14-18 and column 2, lines 34-39; Note that there are "acceptance test" conditions and measurements of throughput and yield. The acceptance test is the order data set. And the measure of throughput and yield is the result of how the configured process flow responds to the input test conditions. Also note lines 17-18, "values may be read into the template". This is inputting an order data set (which is actual test data) into a process data set. This creates a link as described below.);*

at least one graphical user interface for selecting process data sets representing machines *(Nguyen: column 5, lines 52-61 and column 11, lines 12-19; The Designer Elements (also referred to as designer objects) are the process data sets. This is because the Designer Elements are stored models of actual machines. So by selecting a particular Designer Element, you select a particular machine. This is exactly the applicant's definition of process data sets presented in applicant's specification paragraph [0011], lines 1-7.);*

at least one computer for calculating links between order data set and process data set as a

function of the order data set and the process data sets *(Nguyen: column 3, lines 14-18; The calculating of*

links according to the applicant is simply the process data (or machine device or design object) interacting with the

input order data set (or print job or "acceptance test" or "values read into template") allowing for a simulation

based on the two sets of data to occur. This definition is found in the applicant's specification in paragraph [0009],

lines 1-4. This is what occurs in the Nguyen reference specifically on line 17-18 when it states "values may be read

into the template to create the simulation object. So prior to the actual simulation, there is the device objects

(process data) and input values (order data set or "acceptance test") and after they are both combined, the result is a

linkage that allows the simulation to occur.);

the computer for creating a process flow from the calculated links *(Nguyen: column 8, lines*

63 – column 9, line 4 and column 9, lines 23-27; Note that the simulation objects are built in here and in column 3,

lines 14-18. These simulation objects are built as described above as a result of linking the process data and the

order data. The simulation is then created from the simulation objects. The simulations carried out in the Nguyen

reference are of assembly lines (process flow) of machine objects (column 11, lines 12-24). The simulation of the

assembly line objects (process flow) cannot be carried out without first creating the simulation objects (links between

process data and order data). Therefore the process flow (assembly line simulation) is in fact created from the

calculated links (simulation objects).);

the computer for calculating the result or intermediate results for the process flow using

the order data set *(Nguyen: column 3, lines 4-20; After the simulator runs the order data set ("values read into*

the template (process data or design objects)), performance results from the simulations are sent to the reporting

means.); and

a display for displaying the results or intermediate results *(Nguyen: column 3, lines 22-25 and*

column 9, lines 28-43).

The process flow simulation device set forth by Nguyen discloses configuring objects

that represent assembly line (process flow) equipment to model tasks such as processes using

electrical components, manufacturing processes, and other assembly processes using parameters

characterizing the operation of the given object or process *(Nguyen: column 2, line 59 - column 3, line*

11 and column 5, lines 45-46; Note specifically that in these two references Nguyen suggests using the simulation

of process flows with respect to different types of objects (machinery) and different types of assembly and

manufacturing processes.). Furthermore, the simulation method set forth by Nguyen uses this

assembly line simulation to reduce the time and costs involved with the production of an

assembly line *(Nguyen: column 15, line 63 – column 16, lines 17)*. However, Nguyen does not explicitly

disclose:

>wherein the order data set represents a print job; and

>wherein the simulation method to reduce time and costs is in the graphics industry.

Herman also discloses a simulation method designed to save the time and cost incurred

from using actual machinery *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 4-9)*. Furthermore, Herman discloses

wherein the order data set represents a print job *(Herman: paragraph [0050], lines 1-4; An order data set*

as defined in applicants specification is simply a stored print job that can be used as an input to a simulation. This

is exactly what is disclosed in the Herman reference cited above.); wherein the process data set represents a

machine *(Herman: paragraph [0052], lines 1-5; This reference cites allowing the user to select a type of printing*

press. Clearly a printing press is a machine.); and wherein the simulation method wherein the

simulation method is in the graphics industry *(Herman: entire abstract and paragraph [0006])*.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the teachings of Nguyen with the teachings of Herman noted above for the

purpose of creating a simulation device designed to reduce the time and cost incurred using

actual machinery *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 4-9)*. The skilled artisan would have been

motivated to improve the teachings of Nguyen per the above in order to create a computer model

using printing presses to simulate a printing process without incurring the time and expense of

using an actual printing press *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 1-9 and Nguyen: column 16, lines 16-17)*.

5.   Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen in view

of Herman and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication Number 2003/0018542

issued to Hiroyuki Nakano et al. (hereinafter "Nakano").

Claim 11:

The combination of Nguyen and Herman discloses all the elements of claim 1, as noted

above, but does explicitly disclose wherein the process data sets contain dimensions associated

with graphics industry devices or the dimensions associated with the devices are displayed on a

display device. However, Nakano discloses wherein the process data sets contain dimensions

associated with graphics industry devices or the dimensions associated with the devices are

displayed on a display device *(Nakano: paragraph [0025] and Fig. 2; The specification database stores the*

dimensions of machines in a data set.).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the previously mentioned combination with the teachings of Nakano noted

above. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the previously mentioned

combination per the above such that the detailed specifications of a machine could help a

customer decide whether or not to purchase the machine *(Nakano: abstract; The customer consults the*

specification of a machine before purchase and the specification includes the size of the machine. Using the size of

the machine, the customer can determine if the machine (printing press) would fit in a desired place. If there is

enough space, the customer would purchase the machine, if there is not enough space, the customer doesn't purchase

the machine.).

Response to Arguments

Applicant Argues:

Nguyen et al. fails to teach or show "selecting process data sets representing machines via a graphical user interface, the process data sets representing the machines being stored in a library," as recited in claim 1. Nguyen et al. requires input by a simulation consultant and building of objects, the present invention does not.

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. The Nguyen reference clearly discloses "selecting process

data sets representing machines via a graphical user interface, the process data sets representing

the machines being stored in a library" *(Nguyen: column 5, lines 52-61 and column 11, lines 12-19).*

The portions of the Nguyen reference cited by the Examiner in the preceding office

action are now reproduced below:

> In accordance with the present invention, a consultant, sales person, customer, or an assembly line designer can quickly perform sophisticated simulations on a computer by **inputting or selecting simple designer objects, which represent particular pieces of equipment that are used in an assembly line, from a set of such representations created in advance.** In the description of the embodiments, "designer objects" and "simulation objects" are described, but the invention contemplates the use of any suitable computer representations (Nguyen: column 5, lines 52-61). (emphasis added by examiner)

> **A consultant first inputs, in a defined user interface, a configuration resembling an existing assembly line,** step 1001. The consultant may do this by **selecting** or inputting **predefined Designer Elements, 1002, which may include values for certain operating parameters associated with the equipment and line being modeled. These values may be stored in a separate database,** which can be periodically

Upon a review of the portions of the Nguyen reference reproduced above, specifically

the emphasized portions, the Examiner feels further analysis of this passages is redundant and

unneeded. However, in order to make the record as clear as possible, the Examiner will further

map each element of the limitation in question to the reproduced portions above.

The Nguyen reference discloses:

selecting process data sets *(Nguyen: column 5, lines 55-56; 'selecting simple designer objects')*

representing machines *(Nguyen: column 5, lines 56-58 and column 11, lines 15-17; 'designer objects which*

represent particular pieces of equipment' and 'include[s] values for certain operating parameters associated with the

equipment and line being modeled') via a graphical user interface *(Nguyen: column 11, lines 12-13; 'a*

consultant first inputs, in a defined user interface'; Further note that this inputting is either creating a new machine

(process data set) or selecting an already existing one.), the process data sets representing the machines

being stored in a library *(Nguyen: column 5, lines 55-58; 'selecting...designer objects...from a set of such*

representations created in advance').

From the mapping of the claimed invention to the prior art given above, it is easily seen

that each and every element of the Applicants claimed invention is found in the cited prior art.

Further explanation can be found on page 3 above. Since each and every element of the

Applicants claimed invention is disclosed by the cited prior art, the rejections given under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are upheld.

Applicant Argues:

In addition it is respectfully submitted that it would not have been obvious to have combined
Herman and Nguyen et al. There is absolutely no reason or motivation to substitute any Herman teachings

for Nguyen et al. Herman and Nguyen et al. are in different industries and have different purposes;
Herman is for training and Nguyen et al. for a sales/consulting demonstrations (Herman Page 1, Paragraph
[0005], line 7 and Nguyen et al. Col. 1, Lines 62 to 63).

Examiner Respond:

Examiner is not persuaded. The Applicant argues that the Herman and Nguyen

references are in different industries and have different purposes. The Examiner respectfully

disagrees.

Both Herman and Nguyen provide simulations of machinery. This is clear from the

citations given above in the preceding office action. Furthermore, these simulations are run for

the same purpose. The purpose of the simulations in both the Herman and Nguyen reference is

to create a computer model which simulates a process without incurring the time and expense

of using the actual machinery *(Herman: paragraph [0006], lines 1-9 and Nguyen: column 16, lines 16-17).*

Since Herman and Nguyen appear to be in directed to the same problem (saving of time

and expense of using actual machinery) and in the same general industry (computer

simulation), it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the

Nguyen and Herman references. The rejections given under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are upheld.

Applicant Argues:

Furthermore, Herman is limited to the simulation of one flexographic machine for teaching the
inside processes of a single flexographic machine, focusing on showing the correct operating for
flexographic printing personnel. Herman does not teach or show the simulation of how several printing
presses work together.

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. The Herman reference does not teach or show the

simulation of several printing presses working together. The Nguyen reference was cited for

the purpose of simulating an assembly line of a plurality of machines working together. The

Nguyen reference does not explicitly show wherein the machines being modeled are printing

presses. However, the Herman reference shows wherein the machines being modeled are

printing presses. Citations of where these teachings are found in the prior art are clearly laid

out above and will not be regurgitated here.

The Examiner maintains that it would have been obvious to customize the machines

disclosed in the Nguyen reference to simulate printing presses. The combination of Nguyen

and Herman appears to disclose, or at least suggest, each and every element of the Applicant's

claimed invention. Since each and every element of the Applicant's claimed invention is

suggested or disclosed by the cited prior art, the claims remain rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Applicant Argues:

Nguyen et al. fails to teach or show "at least one graphical user interface for selecting process data
sets representing machines," as recited in claim 12.

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. Nguyen column 11, lines 12-19 clearly discloses a graphical

user interface for selecting process data sets representing machines as recited in claim 12. For

further clarification and/or explanation the Examiner directs the Applicant to the preceding

office action.

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are upheld.

Applicant Argues:

Both Nguyen et al. and Herman fail to teach or show "the process data sets contain dimensions
associated with graphics industry devices or the dimensions associated with the devices are displayed on a

display device," as recited in claim 11. It would not have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine Nguyen et al., Herman, and Nakano et al. Furthermore there is no motivation to modify Nguyen et al. and Herman in view of Nakano et al.

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. Neither Nguyen nor Herman was cited as disclosing

wherein "the process data sets contain dimensions associated with graphics industry devices or

the dimensions associated with the devices are displayed on a display device." The Nakano

reference was cited as disclosing these features. Again, the citations will not be regurgitated

here because the claimed invention has been clearly mapped to the cited prior art in the

preceding office action. The Examiner has also provided adequate motivation to combine the

references in the office action above.

Because the combination of references either suggests or discloses each and every

element of the Applicant's claimed invention, the rejections given under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are

upheld.

Conclusion

6.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR

1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however,

will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this
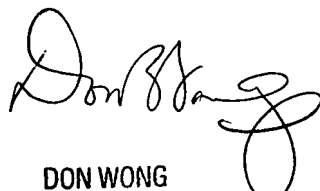
final action.

Contact Information

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Patrick A. Darno whose telephone number is (571) 272-0788.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on (571) 272-1834. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Patrick A. Darno
Examiner
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PAD

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